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Russians Reaffirm Offer to Negotiate

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Friday that its offer for negotiations to ban weapons in space is still valid but that it would not include other subjects in the talks, the United States has proposed.

In addition, the Russians insist on a moratorium on the testing of space weapons beginning with the start of talks in September.

A Soviet spokesman, Vladimir Owen Filinovskoi, said, "Negotiations on space weapons are incompatible with continuing tests."

Mr. Romberg repeated an earlier statement that the United States had accepted the original Moscow proposal "with no preconditions," and added that the United States will discuss details of the talks through diplomatic channels.

The U.S. Embassy would not comment on the new Soviet statements. But other Western diplomats said the Russians were moving to regain propaganda ground lost to the United States in the recent give-and-take over negotiations.

They also said Moscow appeared to have clarified and hardened its opposition to the broader-ranging talks proposed by the United States.

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A Lebanese woman, whose son was kidnapped during fighting in February, pushed a burning tire during a demonstration Friday in Beirut on behalf of kidnap victims. Agreement on freeing some victims was later announced.

Lebanese Delay Opening of Airport

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Lebanon's government decided against opening Beirut's airport Friday as scheduled, delaying its efforts to normalize conditions in the city.

Security sources said the opening of the airport and the city's maritime port were postponed because of delays in clearing mines and unexploded mortar bombs from three road crossings between Christian East and mainly Moslem West Beirut.

The reopening of the port and airport, closed for five months by fighting between Christian and Moslem forces, is seen by Beirut residents as a barometer of the capital's political climate.

Prime Minister Rashid Karim said the three road links must reopen before the port and airport resume operation. Although the airport had been expected to open Friday, some radio stations reported Thursday that the port would not reopen until Monday.

The two sectors of the divided city currently are linked by only one open crossing point, which was closed for four hours during a protest against the continued detention of hostages by rival militias.

Hundreds of shouting protesters burned tires and blocked the Moslem crossing with boulders, causing huge traffic jams. Their demonstra-

tion was timed to coincide with a meeting of a security committee to discuss exchanges of people who had been abducted.

The committee, representing Lebanon's principal military and the army, later announced agreement to release unconditionally dozens of people listed by the International Red Cross as having been kidnapped.

The Red Cross had said that its teams had visited "slightly above 100" hostages held by the militias.

The number of missing persons is believed to be much higher, but there is no exact figure.

Security sources said all explosives had been cleared from two of the Green Line crossings, but they would need to be replaced before being reopened, which could take another 48 hours.

But gunmen still remained in some areas and small armed groups have been seen occasionally in parts of the city.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Following the hijacking, sources told Reuters Friday in New Delhi.

The sources said an indefinite curfew began in Srinagar, the state capital, beginning Friday morning.

Mrs. Gandhi called in security advisers for emergency talks Thursday night, and Indian troops were put on alert along the border known as the line of control between Pakistan and Jammu-Kashmir, where unrest erupted over the dismissal of Farooq Abdullah, the chief minister of Kash-

mir.

Mr. Abdullah, accused by oppo-

sition of protecting Sikhs and

pro-Pakistan fundamentalists.

Moslems, fell from power when at least 12 of his party's state assem-

bly defected. His brother-in-law replaced him as chief minister.

Mr. Abdullah has denied charges

of having links with Sikh extremists

waging a campaign for a separate state in adjoining Punjab.

Meanwhile, Mr. Abdullah said

Friday in Srinagar that Mrs. Gan-

di was to blame for the hijacking because of her "wrong policies" in

Punjab. The Associated Press re-

ported from New Delhi.

The assault on the Golden Temple

appears to have radicalized

many Sikh moderates. Page 2.

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The hijackers wanted asy-

lum in Pakistan, where the money

was to be delivered to them.

India had been informed of the

successful culmination of the pro-

cess of negotiations with the hijack-

ers. An official spokesman said

the hijackers would be tried under

Pakistani law.

The Indian government has de-

cided to set up a committee to in-

vestigate the lapse in security that

enabled the hijackers to go aboard

the flight armed with revolvers and

grenades. Strict precautions were

supposed to have been taken to

improve airport security because of

Sikh resentment over the army ac-

tion in Punjab.

The pilot, co-pilot and flight en-

gineer were injured by the hijack-

ers, according to accounts from pas-

senger.

Following the conclusion to the

hijacking episode, night curfew re-

striction were to be lifted throughout the Amritsar district.

Syria Holds Key to Ending PLO Feud

By Alan Philips
Reuters

TUNIS — Efforts to reunify the Palestine Liberation Organization after a year of feuding are at a crucial stage, but Syria's attitude is likely to determine whether the major dissident factions rejoin the organization, PLO officials and diplomats say.

Reflecting Syria's importance as the main backer of the PLO opposition to its chairman, Yasser Arafat, a top Arafat aide, Farouk Kadouni, went to Damascus on Wednesday to see President Hafez al-Assad. It was the first high-level meeting between Syria and the PLO since the split began last year.

Mr. Kadouni's mission follows the initialing of an agreement in the South Yemeni capital of Aden last week by Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah, the mainstream guerrilla group, and four groups in the so-called Democratic Alliance — the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party.

These groups did not send fight-

ers against Mr. Arafat during the siege against him by other factions in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli last fall.

The agreement will not be published until next week. But officials say it calls for a more collective leadership to curb Mr. Arafat's

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freedom of maneuver and for a meeting of the leaders of the eight PLO constituent factions in Algiers this month.

Mr. Arafat's supporters at his headquarters in Tunis, where he moved after Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon forced his evacuation from Beirut, hope that the Kadouni visit will lead to a normalization of relations with Damascus to complement the peace talks among the PLO factions that have taken place over the past three months.

But they remain cautious. They say it is still not certain that the PLO factions — such as the members of the Democratic Alliance — that have remained in the traditional PLO structure and who have

closed ties to Syria are ready to support Mr. Arafat during the siege against him by other factions in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli last fall.

Syria expelled Mr. Arafat from Damascus in June last year at the start of a PLO mutiny against his leadership. Battles followed and Mr. Arafat was eventually driven from Tripoli in December.

The PLO chairman, who was under fire for his having moderated his policies against Israel, then made a surprise visit to Cairo, which had been spurned by most Arab states over its 1979 peace treaty with Israel. The visit brought protests even in Mr. Arafat's inner Fatah circle. Two neutral groups, the Popular Front and the pro-Moscow Democratic Front, broke off.

The proposed Algiers meeting will set a date for holding the 384-member PLO parliament-in-exile, the Palestine National Council, which last met in February 1983.

Mr. Arafat has been trying to visit only for "overstepping" PLO positions on Egypt, rather than for

The third alliance in the PLO, the hard-core, Syrian-backed rebels who fought Mr. Arafat's men in Lebanon, rejected the Arafat accord on Thursday, saying it would fur-



Yasser Arafat

Print Union In Germany Accepts Offer

Reduction of Workweek By 90 Minutes Proposed

Compiled in Our Staff Dispatches

DUSSELDORF — West German print union leaders and employers said Friday that they had agreed on a 90-minute cut in the 40-hour workweek after 13 weeks of selective strikes that disrupted newspaper output.

The compromise, signed by representatives of IG Druck and Papier union and employers, follows a little surprise to Fatah leaders who have always refused to deal with them, and who pledged to use their majority in the Palestine council to "settle accounts" — a term generally seen to mean expulsion.

Fatah leaders see the Arafat agreement as the last chance for the recalcitrant factions to join them. But they say they will call the council even if other PLO factions boycott it, to prove that the Palestinian mainstream is still behind Mr. Arafat.

Both unions had sought a 35-hour workweek without loss of pay.

The two packages foresee a cut in the workweek to 38.5 hours beginning in April, plus pay rises of 3.3 percent retroactive to July 1, and 2 percent more when the cut in hours takes effect.

Print industry negotiators said the cut would apply for 30 months, compared with 18 months in the publishing industry.

Union officials said IG Druck would end selective stoppages by printers beginning Sunday night, allowing full newspaper production to resume Monday.

The 165,000 union members in the industry will be asked to approve the settlement in ballots Tuesday and Wednesday, officials said.

West German metalworkers this week approved a 38.5-hour workweek to end a seven-week strike that had idled 450,000 workers and paralyzed the automaking industry.

The print union agreement came as 12,000 printers in 165 shops across West Germany stayed away from work in the latest of a series of warning strikes.

Tass repeated the Soviet accusation that Washington is setting unacceptable preconditions. "By linking questions of nuclear armaments with the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space, the American administration is seeking to evade the talks on space," it said.

The White House a week ago said it was setting no preconditions but, Mr. Lometsko said, "We will not accept unofficial elaborations and explanations. We want it said officially" and in writing.

The United States has so far said that it is willing only to hold discussions that would narrow the areas that might be negotiated.

Tass also said the United States was sidestepping the proposal for a moratorium. Western military analysts here saw this element as crucial to the Russians. For more than a decade, the Soviet Union has been thought to lead the United States in anti-satellite weapons, carrying out repeated tests of a ground-launched warhead that is designed to explode in the vicinity of its target.

Now the United States is reported to have scheduled the first test of a new anti-satellite weapon for October and November. The analysis believes this may be the reason the Soviet talks, and the moratorium, have been proposed for September.

Tass Details Accusations

MOSCOW — Tass charged Friday that two U.S. diplomats detained by Soviet security police Wednesday had been picking up intelligence material at a pre-arranged secret meeting, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Jon R. Purnell and George Glass, both second secretaries at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, had been "caught in the act" while at a clandestine meeting with a Soviet woman who was collecting information for them on a regular basis, Tass said.

The U.S. Embassy has said the two men were detained, questioned for two hours and accused of carrying out activities incompatible with their diplomatic status.

Tass identified the Soviet woman as L.B. Tumanova and said she was facing charges. It said that on the Americans' instructions, she had "systematically collected information about the Soviet Union of interest to American intelligence."

Canadian Poll Shows Strong Liberal Lead

United Press International

OTTAWA — The Liberal Party has jumped to an 11-point lead over the Progressive Conservatives in a Gallup Poll released Friday, increasing speculation that Prime Minister John Turner will call a election this summer. The poll showed that 49 percent of Canadians preferred the Liberals, while 38 percent favored the Conservatives.

Before leaving for London for a Saturday meeting with Queen Elizabeth II, Mr. Turner said, "I don't operate on the basis of polls, good or indifferent. There are other more important factors."

Racial Inequality Is Rife in Britain, New Survey Says

Reuters

LONDON — Racial inequality in Britain is rife with job prospects and housing for nonwhites showing little improvement over the past decade, a report said Friday.

A survey carried out by the Policy Studies Institute, an independent research body, said racial inequalities had hardly diminished despite race relations legislation in 1976 outlawing discrimination.

There are an estimated 2.2 million nonwhites living in Britain.

The institute said Britons of Asian and West Indian origin were more likely to be unemployed than whites while those in jobs tended to be in lower-paid, lower-status employment.

WORLD BRIEFS

Guatemalan Christian Democrats Win

GUATEMALA CITY (AP) — The moderate Christian Democrats edged another centrist party in the final returns of voting for a new Constituent Assembly, but the government says the two parties will have an equal number of seats.

The 66-member assembly is to write a new constitution and prepare the country for a return to elected civilian rule. The election was held Sunday, and the military government finished counting balloting Thursday.

The official returns showed the Christian Democrats with 318,300 votes, or 17.2 percent of the total. A new party, the Union of the National Center, was second with 269,372 votes, or 14.5 percent. However, the government said the two parties would each have 22 seats in the assembly because of the National Center's strong showing in key areas.

General Strike Splits Bolivian Labor

LA PAZ (Combined Dispatches) — A split has developed in the Bolivian labor movement since a general strike for stable prices, higher wages and a temporary halt to foreign debt payments began Thursday, and the leader of one faction said the military might try to overthrow the civilian government if the strike continued.

The strike cannot last more than 48 hours, Noel Vazquez, permanent secretary of the Bolivian Labor Confederation, said Thursday. "We run the risk of provoking a military coup or of the strike being broken because of opposition by labor sectors," Gonzalo Guzman, head of the railworkers union, called the strike "precipitous and dangerous."

Rail and air services ran normally Thursday and many stores remained open in La Paz. But the labor confederation called on workers, miners and farmers to march on the capital Saturday, increasing pressure on the government. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

U.S., China End Arms Control Session

BEIJING (WP) — U.S. arms control specialists completed talks Friday with Chinese officials here but did not review problems clouding a nuclear cooperation agreement, according to informed sources.

The problems involve intelligence reports that China has aided Pakistan's nuclear weapons program despite an American understanding that such help was outside the terms of an agreement signed during President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing in April.

A spokesman said the delegation, led by Kenneth L. Adelman, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, discussed a wide range of issues but did not deal with the Pakistanis' reports. One source said Mr. Adelman did not press the Chinese for new assurances on nonproliferation because he was invited primarily to brief his hosts, not to negotiate with them.

Bombs Explode in 5 Cities in Spain

MADRID (Reuters) — One person was injured and at least eight buildings damaged as bombs exploded in five Spanish cities Friday in what appeared to be a coordinated guerrilla offensive, police said.

Police attributed the bombings to the leftist guerrilla group GRAPO (October First Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Groups), which has carried out similar coordinated attacks in the past.

The victim was a cleaning woman injured by one of three bombs that exploded before dawn in Madrid outside an optician's office, an employment office and a military training center. Other bombs damaged a municipal office in Seville, a court house in Malaga, a shipyard and an employment office in Gijon and a bank in Barcelona.

Italy Budget Minister Offers to Resign

ROME (Reuters) — Budget Minister Pietro Longo, implicated by a parliamentary report in the illegal P-2 Masonic Lodge, was quoted as saying Friday that he would resign rather than bring down the government of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

The budget minister told the conservative daily, Il Giornale, that he would resign "to remove the conditions that would lead to a government crisis and threaten the five-party coalition headed by Craxi."

But he said his resignation would depend on a commitment by other coalition parties to keep alive the current government, which has been in office since last August.

Mr. Longo, who denies having belonged to the lodge, offered to resign two months ago. Earlier this week, a parliamentary report authenticated a list of P-2 lodge members containing Mr. Longo's name.



Pietro Longo

Population Is Seen Doubling by 2150

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The world's 4.8 billion population, which is growing at an unprecedented rate that is limiting the quality of life worldwide, could more than double to 11 billion by 2150 but then will stabilize according to a report by the World Bank.

The rate of population growth during this century, largely in the developing world, is severely hampering efforts to raise living standards around the world and improve the human condition, the bank said in its annual World Development Report, set for release next week.

The 286-page report concluded that countries can reduce the problem at relatively small expense through increased education, particularly among women. In all countries, women who have completed primary school have fewer children than women with no education, the report said.

Bonn, Paris Easing Border Controls

BONN (AP) — France and West Germany have decided to eliminate routine customs and passport checks at their frontiers for citizens of the 10-nation European Community sometime this summer, the Bonn government announced Friday.

A government spokesman, Peter Boenisch, waved aside fears that relaxed controls would present a security risk, saying that French and West German authorities had agreed to "other means" of cooperating in tracing criminals. He did not elaborate.

Details are being worked out, Mr. Boenisch said, adding that one idea under study is to issue green cards to citizens of EC countries and to set up special lanes for their cars at border crossing points to be used if they have nothing to declare and are carrying only EC citizens in their cars.

For the Record

A conference of the various factions in Chad, aimed at reuniting that war-ravaged country, is expected to take place in Brazzaville, Congo, before July 20, the Ethiopian foreign minister, Goshu Wolde, said Friday in Paris. The leaders of the two chief opposing factions, Hissene Habre and Goukouni Oueddei, have expressed interest in such a conference, and Mr. Wolde said their respective backers, France and Libya, have as well.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece returned Friday to Athens after a three-day official visit to East Berlin. (AP)

A Barcelona-bound bus carrying about 60 passengers collided head-on with a heavy truck Friday in the outskirts of Valladolid, killing at least 10 persons and injuring 25 to 30. (AP)

Israel's opposition Labor Party is maintaining its lead over the governing Likud bloc for the July 23 elections. The independent daily *Yedioth Ahronot* said Friday that a poll this week showed Labor would take 53 seats in the 120-member parliament compared with 38 for Likud, with the rest going to minor parties. Labor had the same lead in the paper's poll last month. (Reuters)

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz left Friday for Hong Kong to start a two-week Asian tour that will also include Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. (UPI)

A former talent agency clerk, Marvin Pancoast, was found guilty of first-degree murder Thursday in the killing of Vicki Morgan, a model. The jury of 10 women and two men jury returned its verdict after four and a half hours of deliberation. (LAT)

Leaders of the striking miners and management of Britain's coal industry Friday conferred about a settlement for the second consecutive day and reported that they had held intensive negotiations and were adjourning until the start of next week. (Reuters)

Bogdan Bujak, elder brother of Zbigniew Bujak, the underground leader of the outlawed Solidarity union movement, was charged in Warsaw court Friday with clandestine union activities. The trial was adjourned until July 17 because police witnesses failed to appear. (AP)

The conference on European security adjourned for the summer on Friday ending a six-month session. Participants include all the countries of Europe except Albania, plus the United States and Canada. (NYT)

BEST OF THE WEEK

BEST OF THE WEEK

Jackson Says He'll Visit Russia Despite Warning by Reagan

By Eric Pianin and Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson has reaffirmed his intention of going to the Soviet Union this fall to seek the release of Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident physicist.

Mr. Jackson said he intends to proceed despite a warning from President Ronald Reagan that Mr. Jackson may be disrupting "things" that might be going on in the quiet diplomatic channels" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"If our government will not interfere with my passport and the Soviet Union will not stop me, I expect to be making a peace mission to the Soviet Union," Mr. Jackson said.

In a later interview, Mr. Jackson used Mr. Reagan of improperly using the presidency as a platform to criticize his foreign trips because "highlight Mr. Reagan's shortcomings in foreign policy."

I think it was an abuse of the platform of the White House," Mr. Jackson said. "It was the use of the White House as a pulpit to drop an agenda with no backup."

Mr. Reagan said in a recorded interview released Wednesday that Jackson, during a trip to Cuba that resulted in the release of 22 Americans and 26 Cubans from Cuban prisons, may have violated the 1979 Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens from negotiating with foreign governments.

Mr. Reagan said that, while the State Department has no plans to prosecute Mr. Jackson, "I do feel that while in this instance he was successful [in Cuba] there were things that make you pause and think."

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he

cleared the trip to Cuba and Central America with the State Department before leaving and insisted that it did not violate the law. Mr. Jackson, a Democratic presidential candidate, charged that Mr. Reagan was trying to divert attention from "the failure of his policy in Central America."

Mr. Jackson said he was "not attempting to usurp the power of the president," but that Mr. Reagan's "no-talk policy" has exacerbated conditions in Central America and may have contributed to "the tragic loss of life during the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada."

The Soviet Embassy said Thursday that Mr. Jackson had not yet applied for a visa. An applicant is required to state the date on which he plans to arrive in the Soviet Union, where he intends to stay and the date of departure.

Frank Watkins, a spokesman for Mr. Jackson, said it was his understanding that preparations for the trip to the Soviet Union and South Africa have been put off until after the Democratic National Convention, which begins July 16 in San Francisco.

"To the best of my knowledge, there have been no concrete steps taken to this point," Mr. Watkins said.

Asked whether he would make the trip before the Nov. 6 general election, Mr. Jackson replied, "I do not know. There's more than a reasonable chance that we'll go."

Mr. Reagan said Thursday in Warren, Michigan, that Mr. Jackson should consult with the State Department if he wants to visit the Soviet Union.

As he entered a General Motors high-technology center in Warren, reporters asked the president whether a Jackson trip to the Soviet Union would cause a problem.

Mondale Told To Hurry on Running Mate

The Associated Press

NORTH OAKS, Minnesota — Walter F. Mondale continued reviewing his parade of vice-presidential prospects Friday, one day after Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York publicly advised him to quickly choose a running mate.

Senator Gary Hart, in a Denver Post interview Friday, said he had selected process borders on "pandering" and may unfairly raise the expectations of minorities and women. Later in the day, however, he backed away from his statement.

Mr. Mondale met with Governor Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky, the seventh person that he has interviewed at his Minnesota home. After the meeting, Mr. Mondale praised Mrs. Collins as an example of a very successful public leader in our country who happens to be a woman."

But her visit was overshadowed by Mr. Hart's slap at Mr. Mondale's series of interviews. The group includes three women, two black men, a Hispanic man and a white man.

Mr. Mondale, at his press conference with Mrs. Collins, said, "I don't know how else to proceed other than in the deliberate, systematic way that I am proceeding."

"For the first time in history," he said, "a nominee is seriously considering people who have been deliberately excluded in the past — women and minorities."

Asked to the likely Democratic nominee said no other interviews are scheduled. But Mr. Mondale has left the door open to name someone, such as Mr. Hart, his rival for the nomination, who has not come to Minnesota for an interview.

Mr. Cuomo delivered his advice after meeting with Mr. Mondale in Boston, where the candidate was raising funds.

"My instinct and judgment is that it would be best to make an early commitment to a vice-presidential selection before the convention," he told reporters as Mr. Mondale looked on. The convention opens July 16 in San Francisco.

Mr. Cuomo said his advice is consistent with Mr. Mondale's "approach to make the decision himself and not have it be unduly affected by the crosscurrents at a convention and the unpredictable pressures that can develop."

■ Hart's Criticism

Patrick Yack of The Denver Post reported from Denver:

Mr. Hart, in an interview with editors and reporters of The Denver Post, said that the tradition in seeking a running mate "has been to do this more behind closed doors."

Mr. Mondale's effort, Mr. Hart said, "does have, I think, two down sides. One, it looks a little like pandering. The second, it does raise expectations on the part of minority groups and women."

The Colorado senator said the process reminded him of a Hollywood movie that had "one of everything in the lifeboat, including a kid who played the harmonica."

Later, Mr. Hart said at a news conference that too much was being made of his statements in the interview. United Press International reported. Speaking in Kansas City, Mr. Hart said, "I didn't intend to suggest that he was pandering. I don't fundamentally believe that it was a ploy."

"I think that everybody for present ought to conduct their search in their own way," he said. "It really doesn't matter how you go about it."

In the interview, Mr. Hart was reluctant to discuss a vice-presidential role for himself. "I'm interested in some of these comments that I'm secretly behind the scenes trying to get my job," he said. "It's nonsense. I'm not."

However, Mr. Hart said that it would be "very difficult" to turn down the vice-presidential offer "if it is the nominee's choice and strongly supported by most delegations."

"If I were to end up on the ticket and the ticket were to win, I wouldn't want to be a traditional vice-president," Mr. Hart said. "I would want to play a significant role in some policy-making areas, probably some arms control."

Alfonso Assets Authority Over Military



New York Times Service
BUENOS AIRES — President Raúl Alfonsín's dismissal of the army chief of staff and three other generals was intended to assert clearly the government's control over the armed forces, Argentine officials and Western diplomats said.

The officials and diplomats stressed on Thursday that there was no sign that the military was prepared to stage a coup against the seven-month-old Alfonsín government, which ended nearly eight years of military rule Dec. 10.

General Ricardo Pianta, an artillery officer, was sworn in Thursday as the new army commander.

The government regarded the dissent in the military as a nuisance rather than a threat, the officials said. The dissent, officials said, arose from dissatisfaction of military men for past human rights abuses and over the increasing civilian control of the military.

"The internal military situation is perfectly normal," De-

fense Minister Raúl Borras said Thursday. "Democracy has in no way ever been grazed."

The chief of staff, General Jorge Hugo Argundez, was forced into retirement for his inability to curb the dissent and the growing divisions in the army, the officials said.

Also forced to retire Wednesday night or early Thursday were General Pedro Pablo Mansilla, commander of the 3rd Army Corps with headquarters in Corrientes, and two other generals, Mario Leocio Cammisa and Juan Eduardo Capaanga, managers in an industrial complex that the government has been moving from military to civilian control.

The other two generals who were removed repeatedly balked at the government's assertion of civilian control over the industrial complex, Fabricaciones Militares, which they said was illegal. The complex makes everything from tanks to plows, and as the nation's largest single employer, it has been a source of military political patronage.

Nicaraguan Insurgents Begin Drive to Replace Funds Cut Off in U.S.

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

Rebel leaders say about 10,000 guerrillas have been fighting Sandinist Army forces in northern and central Nicaragua for four months. Sandinist leaders in Managua have acknowledged that the fighting has spread significantly, forcing them to institute a military draft and divert resources from the economy to the army.

"We are being Bay of Pigsed at the very moment when our effort is showing results," Mr. Calero said, referring to President John F. Kennedy's refusal to provide U.S. air support for the failing attack on Cuba by CIA-sponsored exiles in 1961.

Mr. Calero and Frank Arana, a guerrilla spokesman in Honduras, expressed confidence that the guerrillas could continue fighting until October, although rebel sources said privately that the lack of ready money could force them to reduce the tempo of their attacks.

The rebel leaders said more money was expected from the CIA in October, when the new fiscal year starts. They hope for a continuing resolution from Congress that would discreetly renew the \$24 million in U.S. support previously approved for 1984.

The guerrillas have encountered additional problems in Honduras in the suspensions and restrictions of the new armed forces command under General Walter López Reyes, who took over in a barracks coup March 31.

The restrictions reflect concern by General López and other Honduran officers that the previous army leader, General Gustavo Alvarez Martínez, identified Honduran interests too closely with U.S. policy.

3 Countries Sign Trade Agreements To Aid Guyana

The Associated Press

NASSAU, Bahamas — Guyana has completed trade agreements with China, Bulgaria and North Korea, according to its president.

President Forbes Burnham announced the pacts Thursday during an economic meeting here of English-speaking Caribbean nations.

Guyana, which is suffering from a sluggish world market for its chief export, bauxite, has vast mineral and other natural resources but lacks the ability to exploit them.

Mr. Burnham said the group remained confident that it could "continue and avoid being slaughtered."

But he added that fund-raising from governments and institutions, such as political parties or foundations, has proved difficult because of controversy over the guerrilla cause and its close identification with Reagan administration policy in Central America.

He said several sources, which he would not identify, have nevertheless expressed interest in helping.

The group expressed regret that the funding pinch will come at a time when there are more guerrillas within Nicaragua than at any time since the beginning of the war more than two years ago.

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ ROB HUGHES WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

U.S. Navy Suspends Missile Contract

By Rick Arkinson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy has refused to accept new shipments of its most sophisticated air-to-air missile because of quality-control problems at the Hughes Aircraft Co. plant in Tucson, Arizona, navy officials said.

In a letter dated June 22, the navy told Hughes it would no longer take delivery on AIM-54C Phoenix missiles after a navy inspection team dissected a missile and found "possible questionable quality-control procedures."

A Hughes spokesman declined comment on the specific problems afflicting the Phoenix, which one navy officer said include faulty welding, flaws in the wiring and incorrect tolerances in the machined parts.

The missiles cost \$950,000 apiece and are scheduled to be deployed on the navy's F-14 Tomcat fighter planes, which are flown from aircraft carriers. Hughes is working under an initial contract to build nearly 350 of the radar-guided missiles, which take eight months to assemble.

The first of the AIM-54Cs was delivered in October 1981 but none has been deployed because the navy is still evaluating its performance. The navy was scheduled to authorize full production of the Phoenix at a rate of 567 missiles annually.

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Drought in Britain Gives Wales Worst Water Shortage in Years

The Associated Press

LONDON — Weeks of dry weather this spring and summer have brought drought to the western half of Britain, and water officials said Friday that Wales is suffering from its worst water shortage since it began taking records in 1893.

Bui in northeastern England, 200,000 tons (180,000 metric tons) of water from the Kielder Reservoir, which are being exported to Gibraltar, Britain's Mediterranean colony, and the Northumbrian Water Authority says it is seeking to sell surplus water from the northern county to Arab states in the Gulf area.

Local water authorities in the county of Devon in southwestern England have banned the use of domestic hoses to water gardens and wash cars. Four million people in northwestern England have been banned from using water sprinklers in their gardens to conserve supplies. Those who break the ban face fines of up to \$400 pounds (\$250).

John North, chief agricultural officer in the Ministry of Agriculture's advisory and development service, said farmers in the west had been hurt by poor grass growth caused by the drought, and the lack of grass was cutting milk yields.

At Haweswater Reservoir in Cumbria in northwestern England, the drowned ruins of Mardale hamlet have appeared above the surface for the first time in 48 years, as the water level has fallen about 40 feet (12 meters) from normal during the dry weather.

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ARTS / LEISURE

New Frankfurt Museum Is an Architect's Dream

By David Galloway
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — "If a play isn't right, the dramatist can always cut some scenes and write new ones. And if it still doesn't work, the flop is forgotten long before the season's over. An architect doesn't have that kind of immunity. The decisions you make are irreversible, and if they don't work it's like walking the streets with your fly open."

Matthias Ungers is strolling the streets of Frankfurt these days with head held high. His elegant house-within-a-house on the south bank of the Main has recently opened as the German Architecture Museum. On the opposite bank of the river, a soaring arcade in glass, steel and wood now welcomes visitors to the Frankfurt Fairgrounds. Ungers conceived the covered gallery as a symbolic link between the older exhibition halls and the new space he has designed.

Wedding the old and the new has long been a primary concern of the 58-year-old architect. More than any of his German contemporaries, he has argued for an awareness of historical tradition and a renewed sense of place.

As theoretician and teacher — at the University of Berlin, Cornell, Harvard and UCLA — he has doggedly opposed the straitjacket of functionalism and urged a return to



Matthias Ungers

"thematic elaboration" in building. As a result, critics tend to group him with the post-modernist fraternity. In fact, he has always rejected the formal paraphrase and gratuitous ornament that have become hallmarks of the movement.

"The danger," Ungers says, "is that you produce decorative chitchat. The lessons of the past have to be studied in terms of archetypes that can be made to serve contemporary realities."

His own high-tech arcade for the Frankfurt Fairgrounds is an eloquent demonstration of that hypothesis. The arched structure echoes the industrial wonder of the Crystal Palace in London, and it creates a casual ambience like that of the *galleria* of Naples and Milan. But there is no hint of nostalgia here, no paraphrase of neo-romantic embellishment. Secure in both its post-technological identity and its function, the building refrains from flaunting its pedigree.

A cool but never frosty, self-assurance also distinguishes the museum Ungers has conjured from a stout neo-classical villa. It is one of a series of patrician residences built by Frankfurt's industrialists and financiers at the turn of the century, when the Sachsenhausen district still had a touch of the pastoral. As part of an ambitious plan to reverse the city's reputation for Babbity, several residences are being recycled as museums for film,

architecture, design, archaeology and Jewish history. All but Haus Hollein's pie-shaped Museum of Contemporary Art front the river.

Ungers's mandate was to preserve a traditional feature of the cityscape while providing a forum for architectural shows. He began by gutting the existing structure, then he wrapped the whole in a graceful arcade in the classic red sandstone of the original. A rear extension provides a lecture theater and multipurpose exhibition space, with an open glass cube enclosing a traditional chestnut tree.

The atrium is only one element in the building's continuous series of walls within walls, houses within

houses, with their indoor-outdoor allusions. The lower facade of the italienne mansion is now "indoors." A series of vitrines for displaying architectural fragments, set into the outer wall of the arcade, is open to the sky. Through the center of the original building there now rises a concrete grid ending in a gabled structure that accommodates the library.

Ungers's achievement provides the German Architecture Museum its only permanent exhibition. The program calls for two major shows and two smaller, thematic presentations a year. Most will be drawn from the remarkable holdings assembled by the director, Heinrich Koltz, since the museum was founded in 1979. It is the largest collection of drawings, plans, models and photographs of 20th-century architecture in the world. Furniture rounds out the ensemble.

Frankfurt thus fulfills a dream that Ungers pursued in the 1950s, when he tried to convince the Berlin Senate to establish a similar institution. The young idealist saw an urgent need for a corrective to the warmed-over Bauhaus style that dominated postwar West Germany. When the dream eluded him, he himself became a critic, collector and curator, assembling exhibitions that documented neglected alternatives in modern German design. His collection of 8,000 rare architectural books is, he reckons,

surpassed only by the Avery Library at Columbia University.

The private house-studio-office that Ungers built in Cologne suburb in 1958 quickly became a mecca for young architects. It has adapted well to his changing needs and peripatetic lifestyle. There are offices and apartments in Frankfurt, Ithaca, New York, and Bremerhaven, where Ungers is building a new Polar Research Center. But Cologne remains headquarters, and the multilevel house with its interlocking living and working spaces is a vivid document of the owner's vision.

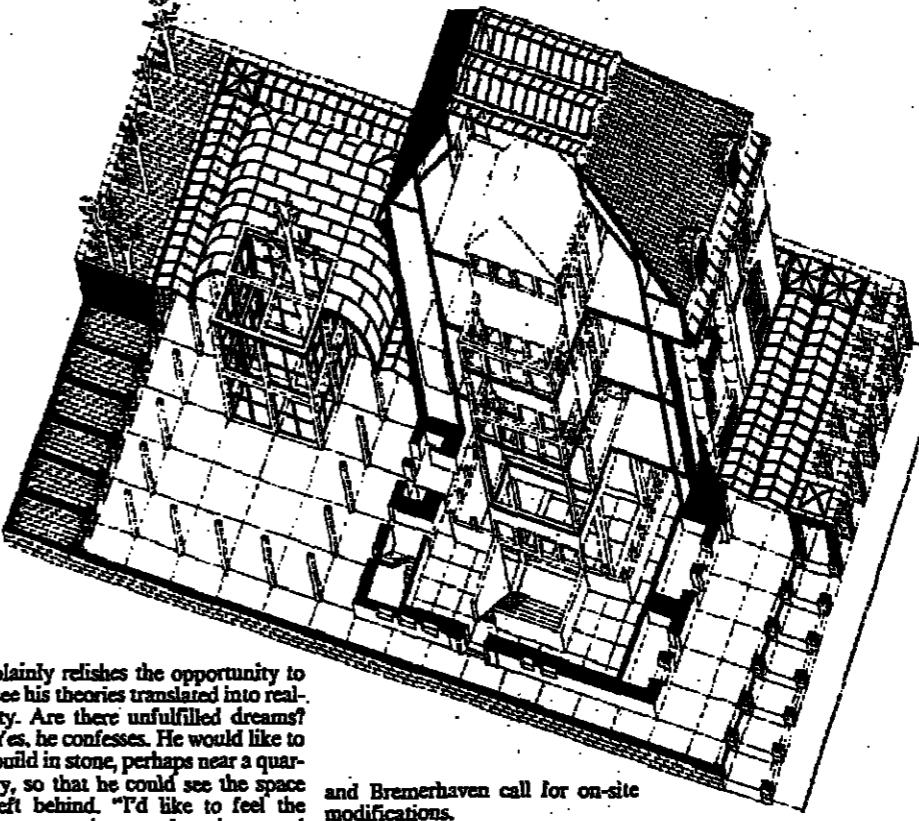
"I'm strictly an amateur," he insists, "because I've never left home to go to work."

As a result, his lifestyle shows the seamless integrity of his buildings. Writing, drawing, reading, consulting with his staff, constructing models, advising younger colleagues: Such activities are the cherished stuff of the amateur's daily life.

Often, too, he collaborates on publications with his wife, Lieselotte. She is the author of a West German bestseller, "The Return of the Indian," and has recently compiled a study of European housing settlements after World War I.

Their three children, all Cornell graduates, are an architect, a painter and an art historian.

After two decades dedicated primarily to teaching, the architect



plainly relishes the opportunity to see his theories translated into reality. Are there unfulfilled dreams? Yes, he confesses. He would like to build in stone, perhaps near a quarry, so that he could see the space left behind. "I'd like to feel the corners and seams, the volume, and not just use the material as veneer."

If such a thing can happen, there is an installation to be readied in Milan, including a multipurpose "sky-cabinet" that takes a witty look at architectural history. And projects under way in Frankfurt

and Bremerhaven call for on-site modifications.

The Polar Research Center is the clearest example of Ungers's theory of thematic or narrative architecture. As he was seeking a concept to accommodate the narrow harbor space while meeting the institute's rigorous technical requirements, a friend mentioned seeing the movie "Raiders of the Lost Ark." The Bremerhaven project was instantly nicknamed "Researches of the Lost Ark."

From that moment, Ungers recalls, the concept was complete.

The ark, symbol of a new beginning, of journeying, as a prototype of the house, as a world in microcosm, provided the necessary theme. The rest, according to the genial master-builder, was simple. "All you have to do is orchestrate."

The Deutsches Architekturmuseum is open Tuesday through Sunday from 10 A.M. until 5 P.M.; Wednesday until 8 P.M. The inaugural exhibition on post-modernism (1960-1980) runs through Oct. 10.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Unraveling Layers of DeKooning

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Painting is a way of life," said Willem de Kooning many years ago. Today he is 80 years old and a retrospective show of his work has been traveling round, starting at the Whitney Museum in New York, continuing in the Akademie der Künste in West Berlin and now showing at the Pompidou Center here through Sept. 24.

In the conception of his paintings there is a multitude of layers, and the one most willingly talked about by critics touches upon his connection with the various art movements of our century — Expressionism and Cubism are those most frequently mentioned.

There is also the paradox of painting on its own: a painting is a two-dimensional surface on which colors are arranged in a certain order (or disorder) and it is a representation of, or an allusion to, a subject. This paradox is particularly apparent in de Kooning's paintings, because of the unusual connotative function of a "subject" (most often a woman) and a form that can seem to devoid of structure, an explosion of pure, violent feeling.

The underlying assumption is that a painting entitled "Woman" must be a sort of portrait of a real woman actually living somewhere. Not everybody subscribes to this view. But the other interpretation is not quite satisfactory either. It suggests that the work should only be looked at as a solution to the aesthetic problems raised at the particular stage of art history in which de Kooning's work appears.

Certainly de Kooning is playing with both of these elements, balancing them off in his search for something else. He could not do this otherwise, since they are the elements in which his work developed. A man who did excellent "realistic" portraits like the fine drawing of 1922 included in the Beaubourg show cannot ignore the whole issue of "realism," nor can a man who painted "Dark Pond" or "Ashville" (both 1948) have ignored the pictorial arguments surrounding Cubism, Expressionism and Surrealism.

But I am convinced that de Kooning must be taken quite literally when he says that "Painting is a way of life." He certainly does not mean that an artist's schedule from day to day is affected by the practice of art. He means, I believe, that art has become the medium in which the unique spiritual adventure



Willem de Kooning in New York in 1953.

ture of a unique human life unfolds. And this implies that all his efforts must necessarily be directed towards escaping from art history, in which commentary is constantly attempting to envelop him — like a fishmonger trying to wrap a live fish in an old newspaper.

De Kooning does make good his escape. Stylistic reference seems hard to grasp in much of his work, and the paintings and sculptures have an unstructured rawness about them that can leave one with a feeling of surprised wonder: what is this about and what is the artist really doing?

De Kooning's work raises the issue of representation by the peculiarly outragous form it takes. This is true of his lumpy, seemingly hapless sculptures just as much as of his paintings. It is, I believe, connected not with "realistic" representation, but with the quite unrelated issue of the cultural representation of the sort that Weiss's story makes so apparent to us, and the humane ideal of individual uniqueness elaborated and refined by Christian theology and Western philosophy. Underlying each portrait, in its apparent realism and individuality, there has always been a cultural model that is more than mere convention. It is the very brick and mortar out of which our self-hood is shaped.

I suspect that de Kooning's human figures reflect something about this cultural model, its limitations and disfigured state, but also its violent, desperate, driving persistence. The artist does not do this sort of thing intentionally. Picasso's human figures are also a reflection of this: his whole work consists through art history, and a bone-breaking game with all the cultural models of man painters and sculptors of past ages have given us.

Picasso did not invent the situation he was expressing, and nor did de Kooning. They expressed it with a different inflection and, essentially, without knowing what they were accomplishing. I would even say that this is the sort of thing that cannot be done intentionally. It is part of the cultural dream by which he and all the rest of us are carried, the difference being that he, as an artist, has the burden and privilege of uttering that dream and leading it beyond itself, by ways of which he is the lonely inventor.

Picasso Museum To Open in 1985

The Associated Press

PARIS — Culture Minister Jack Lang said Thursday that after a decade of planning and work the Picasso Museum would open its doors next spring in a restored 17th-century townhouse on Paris's Right Bank.

The museum, the transformed Hotel Salé in the Marais district, will display more than 800 works by Pablo Picasso.

Dominique Bozzo, the museum's chief curator, said the works would be displayed chronologically, beginning with the young Picasso's "Blue Period" and ending with a collection of canvases from his last 20 years.

De Kooning's "Woman IV" (1952-53).

some of the contemporary commonplaces (the usual heavy-breathing flute solo) and some passages of mere noise, there were also many effective passages, well exploited by the choreographer Serge Benétan, who also danced the title role (his Euridice was the appealing Muriel Philippe).

The ballet was given in the magic setting of the Orti Oricellari garden, shaded by ancient trees, with grotesque statuary under them. In the equally little-known Chiostro delle Donne, in the Hospital of the Innocenti, the Estate Fiesolana — the festival that just overlaps with the Maggio — presented the first staging of a 20-year-old opera by Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, based on Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest."

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Mystical Appeal of Certain Works Pushes Up Prices

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the auction market, there exists a rarefied category of art which does not stick to the rules followed by the common run. For the works that belong to it, prices are not just three or four times higher than those of lesser specimens but can be as much as 30- or 40-fold higher, if not even more, than their nearest equivalent. This rarefied category, which usually provokes heated discussion

SOUREN MELIKIAN

about whether the auctioned treasures should be allowed to leave the country, is defined essentially by what might be characterized as mystical appeal, whether the myth equates with the name of the artist — Raphael, Rembrandt, Turner, with a celebrated, preferably aristocratic provenance; or with some distant school — the German Renaissance and Baroque showpiece in some precious material such as were displayed in princely "treasure rooms."

Such pieces seldom come up at auction. They tend to be discreetly negotiated at huge prices in the trade. By pure coincidence, a group of works of art graced with mystical appeal turned up at three different auctions this week in London.

The first group was the Chatsworth drawings at Christie's, which combined the myth of English history and of certain artists' names. It illustrated ideally the conditions required for the myth to work, as well as the limits beyond which they cease to be operative. The myth of history alone was enough to glamorize artists of the second rank in a context where more famous artists glorified the whole sale, provided that their work was impeccably preserved.

A case in point is Pordenone's "Allegory of Time," a *modellino* for the decoration of a Venetian palace done in the 1530s. Few connoisseurs would call it a masterpiece of the late Renaissance. Nevertheless it fetched £388,000 (about \$515,000), 8 to 10 times the price one would have dared predict for it. While a signature of secondary importance was not an objection to a fantastic price in the historic sale of the Chatsworth sale, no name at all proved deadly. A very beautiful drawing of a male nude in red and white chalk was attributed by Noel Amesley, Christie's expert, to Anthonis Carraci. With great fairness, Amesley added that "an alternative attribution to Schidone has been proposed." The drawing with alternative attributions went down at £11,340, a price that seems ludicrously low by Chatsworth's standards even if fair enough in any other context.

The myth did not work either when minimum standards of preservation were not met. One of three or four of the most beautiful drawings from Chatsworth was a landscape in pen and brown ink by Pieter Brueghel the Elder. No drawing of such perfect composition, such mastery in the subtle notation of detail by the famous Flemish artist has been sighted in the past quarter of a century or so. Alas, it was rather washed out, due to prolonged exposure to light and rubbing. The admirable Brueghel brought a mere £37,500, paid by Jan Krugier, a Geneva dealer in modern art who wanted it for his private collection. One could call it a bargain — I would — but it is not easily salable. Only someone with a daily intimate acquaintance with the draftsman's craft will be willing to peer at the faded pen strokes.

The second case in which the myth of provenance, combined with the myth of artistic creativity, exercised its utmost impact was Sotheby's sale on of the third lot Thursday of Lord Kenneth Clark's works of art, which included a view of Folkestone by Turner. The painting is a late work done in pale colors in a blurred manner sometimes referred to as impressionistic. Compared with the great Turners hanging at the Tate, this one pales into insignificance. It has neither the vigor of some of the great master's whirling compositions, nor the magic of his light effects. True, the great Turners are no longer to be bought — most were included in the artist's bequest to the nation. However, this was hardly the picture one might have expected to become the most expensive painting ever sold at auction, fetching £7.37 million (including commission).



Clock brought £842,400 at Christie's in London.

women on the pedestal, the Four Elements as *putti* on the roof and Death as the top in the form of a decomposing old woman dragging two naked women.

The clock was "ascribed to Ferdinand Murrmann" and the scholarly entry by Charles Avery of Christie's noted at the end that "the exact authorship of the extremely finely carved ivory parts cannot be ascertained." The silver mounts, on the other hand, carry the marks of two great German silversmiths of the Baroque period, David Schwerdtmiller and Daniel Zech, corresponding to the years 1640-45.

One vital bit of information missing in the catalog was provided by Alain Moatti, a Paris dealer.

Unscrewing the group on top, he found on the underside the monogram of Georg Petel, the great, perhaps the greatest Baroque sculptor of 17th-century Germany. This would seem to settle the question of authorship, much debated by scholars in the last three decades.

It is a moot question whether those who bid for the piece to the finish had seen this. To all intents and purposes the main price booster was the perfect typification of the great baroque *Prunkkabinett* object combined with that of royal provenance — by tradition King Carlos III of Spain and the two Sicilies, and later, Prince Doria d'Eboli of Naples.

It must be added that in this case the object is stunning. No such thing has been seen at auction or in the trade within the last 30 years or so, nor is likely to appear again.

This means that everyone connected with the field expected it to sell in the area of £200,000 to £300,000. It climbed to £842,400 (including commission). The final bid was a consortium of three London galleries, one of which called Kuros, is reported to do a great deal of business with Arab clients. The underbidder was Edgar Mannheimer of Zurich, a dealer with an exceptional flair for 16th- and 17th-century objets d'art, aside from his specialty in clocks and watches.

As he ran up his rival, sitting next to him in Christie's room, he seemed to be having great fun. Myth, the poker game side of the art market, and the personal emotional involvement that characterize it, all seemed to have their share in this unheard-of price for an object, as unique as the circumstances that allowed it to reach this all-time high.

What will happen to supremely important works of art when they are not surrounded by the aura of myths as was the case at Christie's sale of Old Master paintings Friday. This included two major paintings. By far the most attractive one to a museum was an extraordinary painting of "The Four Seasons" represented as young

Plague at Athens" in the manner of northern European painters working in the Caravaggesque style. The drama of the scene and the intensity of the chiaroscuro effects are such that every connoisseur who viewed it in the 19th century expressed admiration.

Until 1914 it was a Poussin masterpiece. For the last 60 years exactly it has stood as the masterpiece of Michiel Sweerts, and has been widely exhibited and illustrated as such. It is rarer, if not more beautiful, than a great Poussin, which makes its final price, £972,000, quite reasonable if one remembers, for example, Poussin's "Holy Family" — also a Chatsworth painting sold in 1981 at Christie's for £1.6 million (\$3.6 million at the time.)

But a painting such as Sweerts's carries a name that means a lot to the connoisseur and not a great deal to the public at large. Christie's probably got the highest price for it that could be achieved at auction. And that highest price is not impressive in the context of this week.

An even less impressive price was paid in the same auction 90 seconds earlier for the other desirable item, three panels painted as the pinnacles of an altar piece by Agnolo Gaddi, the great early Renaissance Florentine master. The three figures, of Christ the Redeemer, the Archangel Gabriel and the Virgin Annunciate, were a giveaway at £102,600.

Alas, Gaddi is not a name that is bandied about on television serials.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

September in Vienna?

Moscow suddenly did Ronald Reagan — its nemesis, someone it had supposedly exiled to a political Siberia — the favor of inviting his representatives to Vienna on election eve to talk about banning "the militarization of outer space." The theories explaining its motives abound. Here are a few of them:

The Kremlin was feeling some heat from its boycott of the missile talks since last fall and hoping to return to the table by a discreet back door. It figured it had better start accepting the likelihood that Mr. Reagan will be around for a second term. It is alarmed enough to want to head off American leapfrogging in anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons and possibly in new strategic weapons, too. It calculated that Mr. Reagan would say no to space talks and dig himself into a new public opinion hole.

It's a guessing game, but fortunately the administration is not pinning its hope to any one answer. Mr. Reagan is leaving different possibilities open. His positive response to the Vienna invitation lets the Kremlin focus publicly on ASAT weapons, its current arms control priority, while the United States stresses intercontinental and intermediate-range missiles, the prime American concern.

The Soviets huffed again yesterday that the United States, in reserving a claim to broaden the Vienna agenda, was setting a precondition. But Washington was doing so no more than was Moscow in attempting to narrow the agenda. The British foreign secretary has suggested correctly that the Soviet Union seems "unwilling to take yes for an answer."

Jimmy Carter discussed limitations on anti-

satellite weapons with Moscow, in vain. Until now Ronald Reagan has refused to follow suit. Making good on his new pledge to find "feasible negotiating approaches" will entail much struggle within his administration. Stand by for the leaked premonitions of disaster from the weapons testers and the hang-tough-on-principle brigade. Administration partisans of an eventual missile defense in space will fight to make sure future options are not foreclosed.

Moscow will have its own problems. The question of whether to limit ASAT weapons may divide experts, but the question of how to verify limitations does not: They agree it is rough. If negotiations are to be more than a propaganda exercise, the Soviets will have to produce better ideas than they offered in 1978-79, and they will have to get off the simplistic anti-space-war kick that the Reagan administration's stand-offishness has allowed them so far. They will also have to abandon the fiction that space defense is entirely a giant in Washington's eye, not their own.

In better times it would not be much to write home about that the two great powers were circling each other warily with an eye to resuming a deadlocked old negotiation and starting up a difficult new one. Underlining its frostiness, the Kremlin briefly detained a couple of American diplomats and kept the American ambassador from giving a Fourth of July address on television, even as it spoke of September in Vienna. We hope both sides head that way with a sense of the common interest in working something out.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Jackson's Moral Offense

The Reverend Jesse Jackson's burgeoning traffic in prisoners from dictatorships is not as President Reagan suggests, a prosecutable crime. But neither is it, as Mr. Jackson asserts, a moral enterprise. It is political opportunism in reckless disregard for American diplomacy. It is collaboration with the enemies of democracy in embarrassments of the government of the United States. That a few individuals incidentally benefit from this showmanship does not relieve its cynicism.

By recalling the weary old Logan Act that forbids private diplomacy, Mr. Reagan over-argues his protest. But he is right to object to Mr. Jackson's adventures and his plan to intrude into negotiations with the Soviet Union.

There are governments, humanitarians and universities the world over to whom the Russians could release Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, or Anatoli Shcharansky, the Zionist refusenik. They do not need Mr. Jackson, and he has no record of concern for them to justify a sudden "moral" mission to Moscow. If the Russians did deal with him, it would be only for the purpose of damaging the reputation of the American government. There can be only one such government at a time, and it cannot properly negotiate if its authority is undermined by freelance diplomats. Campaigns to change that government and its policies belong inside the United States. Presidential candidates should discourage, not solicit, foreign manipulation of the debate.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

East and West: The Age Issue

Is Konstantin Chernenko perfectly capable of carrying out his functions, or is he condemned by age and illness to be a mere "transition pope" already enfeebled? The truth would seem to be closer to the second hypothesis. A doctor accompanying a Western visitor to Moscow has been able to get fairly close to [Mr. Chernenko] and conduct a conscientious, albeit purely visual, examination. He counted 40 respirations per minute, which is double the rate for the average person, and observed all the signs of advanced emphysema ... It follows that the head of the Soviet state and party is a leader on borrowed time, and that Soviet diplomacy will remain paralyzed for a time.

— Le Monde (Paris).

George Ball has entered delicate territory by raising the issue of Ronald Reagan's age. He can violate the taboo because he, at 74, is roughly the same age as Mr. Reagan. He makes a case that the issue is legitimate. It is one which, I suspect, lurks just beneath the surface in the public consciousness.

The quiet concern manifests itself from time to time in subtle ways. When Mr. Reagan began to wear a hearing aid, his staff took pains to point out that the deafness in his right ear was caused by an exploding cartridge in a rifle he fired on a movie set. And a few months ago, after the president's annual physical, the

same

— Ray Jenkins in the Baltimore Sun.

FROM OUR JULY 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Matadors Lose to the Bulls

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — From the commencement of the current bullfighting season on April 12 up to the present, five bullfighters have been killed and 111 more or less seriously injured. These unprecedented figures have aroused heated discussions in many newspapers, the opinion being expressed that the admission of young, inexperienced performers into the arenas is largely to blame for the frequency of accidents. It is suggested that this is only to be remedied by the establishment of a school for bullfighters. Those who argue thus, however, forget that even the most celebrated matadors, such as Bombita, Machaquita and Gaona, are among the victims. The scenes are daily becoming more ferocious and the bullfighters less skillful.

1934: Workers Revolt in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM — The rioting which broke out in the Jordaan workers' district [on July 5] assumed the proportions of a veritable Communist revolt [on July 6]. Hundreds of soldiers and marines were striving ruthlessly to suppress the revolt. Though the police claimed to be masters of the situation, the northern part of the town was still in the hands of the insurgents. Their weapons are bricks and bottles full of gasoline. The troops are using their arms freely. Four were reported killed and 35 injured. The executive committee of the Dutch Communist Party addressed a letter to the government, explaining that the disorders are due to the reduction of the dole paid to the unemployed and they will cease when the law providing for this reduction is repealed.

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For Africans, Merely More Of the Same

By Colin Legum

LONDON — Some 250 million people in 22 countries in sub-Saharan Africa are seriously affected by the worst food crisis of this century, and there is no likelihood of relief even if the three years of drought were to be broken during what remains of the rainy season.

The actual plight of what remains of the African victims ranges from starvation to acute suffering and widespread permanent damage from lack of nutrition. Millions of children are likely to sustain permanent mental and other debilities as a result of an inadequate daily diet.

The situation is in some respects worst of all in Ethiopia, where an estimated 2 million people currently face death from starvation unless adequate supplies of food can reach them in the drought-stricken provinces. The situation there is made much worse by the fact that many of the needy are concentrated in areas of fighting or where the Mengistu regime has little administrative control, and where transporting supplies is extremely difficult, especially in provinces like Tigre, Eritrea, Welo and the Ogaden.

The grim prospect for Ethiopia is that the casualties will exceed even the horrors of the last drought in the early 1970s, when an estimated 400,000 people died of starvation and another 1.5 million were ravaged by diseases associated with malnutrition. That tragedy was a major cause of the downfall of Emperor Haile Selassie.

A survey of the continent — "Africa's Food Crisis," by the Overseas Development Institute, 10-11 Percy Street, London — reports that the 22 sub-Saharan countries affected represent some 40 percent of the region's total population, which, at very rough estimate, is thought to be approaching half a billion people. It is still growing at above the world average of 2.7 percent a year.

The affected countries stretch from Cape Verde on the Atlantic, across the Sahara belt of Chad, Mauritania and Senegal to Ethiopia and Somalia on the Red Sea, down the east coast through Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe into South Africa, Lesotho and Botswana, and up the west coast through Angola, Benin and the Central African Republic to the Ivory Coast.

The Food and Agricultural Organization estimates that the 1983 harvest in these 22 countries produced 13.9 million tons of cereals, which was 1.2 million tons below the production of 1982 and 3 million tons below that of 1981.



United Features Syndicate, 1984.

semi-arid climate with high variability of rainfall from year to year. Research shows that in the 87 years ending in 1945, one Sahel group of countries experienced 53 years of food crises.

While foreign aid is essential to help alleviate the suffering, the ODI warns against types of aid that could worsen long-term recovery. It points out that financial aid is usually the most flexible form of assistance for emergency victims, since it can be used to purchase food, fuel, with only two exceptions (Nigeria and Ivory Coast), none of the worst-hit countries today possess the foreign exchange needed to pay for food imports — a direct consequence of the depressed state of the international economy that has affected both the volume and the prices of exports.

Civil wars and insurgency — in particular in Ethiopia, Somalia, Chad, Sudan and Angola — have compounded the climatic problems. The decline in per capita food production in sub-Saharan Africa in the last few years is in striking contrast with the 15-percent increase achieved in Asia. But the ODI survey questions whether there is any evidence to show that the production of peasant farmers has, in fact, declined. Overall, farming suffers from the persistence of traditional methods, a lack of scientific knowledge, the inability to pay for inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides, and the cost of fuel, which seriously affects rural transport.

Unlike Asia, large areas of Africa have an arid

climate with high variability of rainfall from year to year. Research shows that in the 87 years ending in 1945, one Sahel group of countries experienced 53 years of food crises.

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The essential requirement is that it should not make matters worse, for example, by overloading the local administration and transport system, or by adding to the disruption already caused to the farming community by weakening incentives.

Food aid can be valuable, but care must be taken that it does not undermine efforts to boost domestic food production, by competing with local produce or enabling governments to avoid the consequences of neglecting their farm sectors. Unfortunately, even when governments have the will to change their economic policies to provide incentives to farmers, it takes time for results to show. There will not be large or rapid benefits from improvements in agricultural policy conducted by governments and aid agencies.

International Herald Tribune.

Well, What's So Wrong About a Service Economy?

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — One of the most maligned concepts in America these days is the "service economy." The two words summon up a vision of fast-food restaurants, dry cleaners and bowling alleys in a nation that produces nothing of enduring value. All this is the engaging stuff of cocktail-party economics.

Popular preconceptions about the service economy are generally cockeyed. It is not inexorably leading to lower living standards — actually, just the opposite. It is not displacing the physical production of goods. It is not polarizing income between a well paid elite of professionals and a poorly paid proletariat of janitors. And it is not spawning a nation of coin-operated laundries and barbershops.

Mostly, the expansion of the service sector is a sign of national wealth, not decay. As the economy has evolved, labor has moved from farming to goods production (manufacturing, mining, construction) and after that to services — not because production was declining but because more production could be done with relatively fewer people. Farm production today is many times the 1960 level yet requires less than 4 percent of the work force, compared with 60 percent then.

Manufacturing has undergone the same change. In 1980 its output was one-third higher than in 1970, but employment had grown only 5 percent. More workers have been freed to provide services that, when society was poorer, it could not afford or did not want. There are more hotels, amusement parks and professional sports teams because there is more mobility and more leisure. There are more hospitals, doctors and nursing homes because Americans live longer and can spend more on their upkeep.

To think that the service economy's

per cent in 1983) than any other U.S. state, but its residents' per capita income ranks only 39th. Most states are near the top of the table.

This does not mean that manufacturing fosters poverty; it simply confirms the process of historic change. Fifty years ago, North and South Carolina were largely rural, farm economies. As farms mechanized, tenant farmers and farmhands moved into factories. The pay was poor by Northern standards, but it was better than subsistence farming. Living standards in these states are much closer to the national average now than in 1940.

True goods-producing industries do, on average, pay more than service industries. But there is no solid evidence that the rise of service employment has made income distribution more unequal. Service workers, on average, pay more than service industries. But there is no solid evidence that the rise of service employment has made income distribution more unequal.

Why not? Some guesses. Average wages in services are held down by the large number of women and teenagers in part-time jobs. And many fast-service industries do pay well. "Business services," for example, include architectural and engineering firms (\$11.50 an hour in 1983), computer firms (\$10.06) and accounting firms

(\$8.97). The paradox of the service economy is that most of us belong to it, yet there is a bias against it.

Our manufacturing mentality imposes superiority to tangible products. But almost everything people buy (food is the major exception) provides a service. Cars and planes provide transportation; houses provide shelter; telephones provide information and entertainment.

In the real world, the distinction blurs even more. Xerox is a major manufacturer, but only one-seventh of its American work force is on the factory floor. More than half are involved in sales, customer service and marketing. Xerox's machines would not be worth much if customers did not know about them (because there was no advertising or sales force) or could not use them (because there was no training or repair). So Xerox workers provide more value.

As many people work in auto manufacturing, the distinction between services and manufacturing is increasingly irrelevant for higher living standards and more jobs. We should encourage efficient firms over the inefficient, and growth industries over the stagnant — whatever they may be.

Newsweek.

Reasons Why 'Nobody Loves Life Like an Old Man'

NEW YORK — "Grow old along with me! The best is yet to be."

— Robert Browning, "Rabbi Ben Ezra" (1844)

Every stage in life has its pleasures and its compensations, and a mature age is no exception.

Joining more than 27 million other Americans, I recently had the privilege of being awarded a Medicare card. That was a milestone of sorts, and I took the occasion to do some reading and pondering of this business of growing older. Believing that indeed what is past is prologue, I dipped into what great thinkers have said on the subject of aging and found much encouragement.

Jonathan Swift commented in his "Thoughts on Various Subjects" (1711) that "every man desires to live long, but no man would be old." I guess there is a lot of truth in that, but in the words of a popular song, "You can't have one without the other." So let's count the blessings of living to a ripe old age as described by philosophers, writers and other prominent people.

Plato wrote in "The Republic": "Old age has a great sense of calm and freedom. When the passions have relaxed their hold you have escaped not from one master but from many." Sophocles remarked in "Aeolus" that of course "nobody loves life like an aging man." Cicero listed some reasons in "De Senectute": "I am very grateful to old age because it has increased my desire for conversation and lessened my desire for food and drink."

In 1624, Francis Bacon wrote in "Apothegms": "Age appears to be best in four things — old wood best to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to trust, and old authors to read."

Somerset Maugham had a provocative comment on how aging changes one's perspective: "When I was young I was amazed at Plutarch's statement that the elder Cato began at the age of 80 to learn Greek. I am amazed no longer. Old age is ready to undertake tasks that you shirked because it would take too long."

By Morrie Goldfischer

While there may be a gradual diminution of physical vigor as the years go by, there is no reason to give up the good fight for the things we hold dear. General Douglas MacArthur, at 78, expressed these sentiments:

"I promise to keep on living as though I expected to live forever. Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years. People grow old only by deserting their ideals. Years may wrinkle the skin, but to give up interest wrinkles the soul."

Alfred Lord Tennyson expressed similar sentiments in "Ulysses": "Tho' much is taken, much abides; and tho' we are not equal to the strength which in old days / Moved earth and heaven, that which we are, we are — / One equal temper of heroic hearts, / Made

weak by time and fate, but

The Co.
U.S. Stocks
President
report, Page 8.
And Like

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 7-8, 1984

Date in the American

By Anthony L.

Volume of Potential Capital Bodes Well for Paris Bourse

ECONOMIC SCENE
By GUY MARTY
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—After an average rise of about 60 percent in 1983, stock prices on the Paris Bourse now show some leveling off.

From the investors' standpoint, this means that today's French shares have regained inflation-adjusted values last seen at the end of 1980, and this swift burst of health has put the prior year's bad year firmly to rest.

This "delayed action" force has a lot of power when it goes into effect, and consequently we now find an increased number of French firms ready to let loose private investors taking up activities in the Bourse.

An analysis based purely on price/earnings ratios would tend to recommend some caution for the months and years to come.

However, there are other factors coming into play that could have a heavy influence.

First, there is the volume of capital ready to be invested in the Bourse. This was made clear at Congress, recently held in Paris, where the *second marché* was created to encourage medium-sized companies to go public. While not

the chief reason of a company floating a stock issue is a lack of subscribers, we have seen the exact opposite for every new issue since the *second marché*, created Feb. 15, 1983.

A recent example is the floating of shares of Tonna Electric. In this offer, 2,300,000 shares were applied for—against an available 19,000.

After hardly more than a year's activity, the *second marché* is coming close to including 60 companies and the new-issue calendar for the next few months is very busy.

The very thing that previous governments strove ceaselessly for, without succeeding in attaining (the official Bourse ledgers have fewer than 700 companies listed), is finally coming to fruition under a Socialist government.

It is ironic that this same government began its term by withdrawing 15 percent of the Bourse's capitalization through a big nationalization plan.

If this currently feverish activity in the *second marché* continues, the Bourse could well become a stable attraction and at last play a decisive role in the financing of economic activity.

Apart from this current readiness of investors to put capital into the market, there is also a second factor, more basic still, that could cause a long-term dynamism.

The French pension-fund plan under which today's contributors pay for today's pensions is being seriously challenged as viable. With the retirement age for many having been lowered to 60, and a relatively low birth rate, there will simply not be enough active contributors in the years 2000 to 2010 to comfortably furnish decent pensions for the increased number of pensioners, who also will, on average, be living longer.

France is therefore coming to realize the wisdom of retirement financing by capital investment after having virtually ignored it for more than 30 years.

But where to invest all these savings? Today companies listed on the Paris Bourse have the equivalent of a total of about \$42 billion in capitalization and less than \$2 billion in dividends distributed each year. If dividends are expected to reach levels at which they can play an active role in financing pensions it would be necessary, to at least triple or quadruple the volume of capitalization.

This, in fact, is not an unrealistic goal, if we consider that the Bourse capitalization represents slightly less than 9 percent of the French gross national product, while companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange represent about 48 percent of the U.S. GNP.

Even if this metamorphosis in the pension-financing structure is likely to take a long time, the market seems likely to be helped by the changes.

For its investing public, the Bourse has at last found its most convincing selling point: that it is very simply useful.

Guy Marty is a French specialist in savings and investment.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on July 6, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 P.M. (DT).

Currency	U.S.	Canada	U.K.	France	ECU	SDR
U.S. dollar	1.3192	1.2524	0.8446	0.7459	13.1215	1.3192
Australia \$	2.2295	2.274	1.622	1.529	18.07	2.2295
Belgium fl.	1.2143	1.2143	0.7275	0.6725	11.818	1.2143
Denmark kr.	1.2515	1.2515	0.7418	0.6875	13.425	1.2515
France	0.887	1.1495	0.6049	0.5000	11.125	0.887
Germany	2.2125	2.1722	1.4549	1.3724	17.201	2.2125
Japan	2.2793	2.1207	1.4817	1.3724	17.201	2.2793
Switzerland	0.7793	0.7793	0.4725	0.4397	11.125	0.7793
U.K.	1.2224	1.2747	0.8225	0.7497	12.095	1.2224
SDR	1.2224	1.2747	0.8225	0.7497	12.095	1.2224

Dollar Values
1 U.S. dollar =
Australia \$ 1.3192
Belgium fl. 1.2143
Canada 1.2515
Denmark kr. 1.2515
France 0.887
Germany 2.2125
Japan 2.2793
Switzerland 0.7793
U.K. 1.2224

1 Sterling = 2.146 Irish £
1 Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*)
Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000
(*) not exact; (A) not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

	1 M.	2 M.	3 M.	4 M.	1 year
Dollar	11 1/4 - 11 3/4	11 1/4 - 12 1/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 13 1/4
U.S. 11 1/4 - 11 3/4	11 1/4 - 11 3/4	11 1/4 - 12 1/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 13 1/4
U.K. 11 1/4 - 11 3/4	11 1/4 - 11 3/4	11 1/4 - 12 1/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 13 1/4
Canada 11 1/4 - 11 3/4	11 1/4 - 11 3/4	11 1/4 - 12 1/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 13 1/4
Germany 11 1/4 - 11 3/4	11 1/4 - 11 3/4	11 1/4 - 12 1/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 13 1/4
Japan 11 1/4 - 11 3/4	11 1/4 - 11 3/4	11 1/4 - 12 1/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 13 1/4
Switzerland 11 1/4 - 11 3/4	11 1/4 - 11 3/4	11 1/4 - 12 1/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	12 1/2 - 13 1/4

Interest rates on Eurocurrency deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Interest rates on Eurocurrency deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Interest rates on Eurocurrency deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

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Interest rates on Eurocurrency deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Interest rates on Eurocurrency deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Interest rates on Eurocurrency deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

NYSE Most Actives									
Transco	Val.	High	Low	Prev.	Close	Chg.	Per.	Div.	Yld.
Transco	1242	1242	1242	1242	1242	0.00	0.0%		
Transco	9085	175	175	175	175	+ 1/2	+ 1/2%		
Transco	4428	202	202	202	202	+ 1/2	+ 1/2%		
Transco	5101	202	202	202	202	+ 1/2	+ 1/2%		
Transco	5448	202	202	202	202	+ 1/2	+ 1/2%		
Transco	5447	202	202	202	202	+ 1/2	+ 1/2%		
Transco	2914	104	104	104	104	+ 1/2	+ 1/2%		
Transco	5168	825	825	825	825	+ 1/2	+ 1/2%		
Transco	5037	21	21	21	21	+ 1/2	+ 1/2%		
Transco	5154	21	21	21	21	+ 1/2	+ 1/2%		
Transco	5037	21	21	21	21	+ 1/2	+ 1/2%		
Transco	4834	17	17	17	17	+ 1/2	+ 1/2%		

Dow Jones Averages									
Indus.	Open	High	Low	Prev.	Close	Chg.	Per.	Div.	Yld.
Indus.	1112.10	1112.10	1112.10	1112.07	1112.07	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1112.25	1112.25	1112.25	1112.22	1112.22	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1112.30	1112.30	1112.30	1112.27	1112.27	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1112.35	1112.35	1112.35	1112.32	1112.32	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1112.40	1112.40	1112.40	1112.37	1112.37	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1112.45	1112.45	1112.45	1112.42	1112.42	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1112.50	1112.50	1112.50	1112.47	1112.47	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1112.55	1112.55	1112.55	1112.52	1112.52	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1112.60	1112.60	1112.60	1112.57	1112.57	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1112.65	1112.65	1112.65	1112.62	1112.62	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1112.70	1112.70	1112.70	1112.67	1112.67	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1112.75	1112.75	1112.75	1112.72	1112.72	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1112.80	1112.80	1112.80	1112.77	1112.77	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1112.85	1112.85	1112.85	1112.82	1112.82	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1112.90	1112.90	1112.90	1112.87	1112.87	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1112.95	1112.95	1112.95	1112.92	1112.92	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.00	1113.00	1113.00	1112.97	1112.97	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.05	1113.05	1113.05	1113.02	1113.02	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.10	1113.10	1113.10	1113.07	1113.07	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.15	1113.15	1113.15	1113.12	1113.12	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.20	1113.20	1113.20	1113.17	1113.17	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.25	1113.25	1113.25	1113.22	1113.22	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.30	1113.30	1113.30	1113.27	1113.27	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.35	1113.35	1113.35	1113.32	1113.32	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.40	1113.40	1113.40	1113.37	1113.37	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.45	1113.45	1113.45	1113.42	1113.42	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.50	1113.50	1113.50	1113.47	1113.47	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.55	1113.55	1113.55	1113.52	1113.52	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.60	1113.60	1113.60	1113.57	1113.57	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.65	1113.65	1113.65	1113.62	1113.62	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.70	1113.70	1113.70	1113.67	1113.67	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.75	1113.75	1113.75	1113.72	1113.72	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.80	1113.80	1113.80	1113.77	1113.77	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.85	1113.85	1113.85	1113.82	1113.82	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.90	1113.90	1113.90	1113.87	1113.87	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1113.95	1113.95	1113.95	1113.92	1113.92	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.00	1114.00	1114.00	1113.97	1113.97	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.05	1114.05	1114.05	1113.10	1113.10	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.10	1114.10	1114.10	1114.07	1114.07	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.15	1114.15	1114.15	1114.12	1114.12	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.20	1114.20	1114.20	1114.17	1114.17	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.25	1114.25	1114.25	1114.22	1114.22	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.30	1114.30	1114.30	1114.27	1114.27	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.35	1114.35	1114.35	1114.32	1114.32	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.40	1114.40	1114.40	1114.37	1114.37	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.45	1114.45	1114.45	1114.42	1114.42	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.50	1114.50	1114.50	1114.47	1114.47	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.55	1114.55	1114.55	1114.52	1114.52	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.60	1114.60	1114.60	1114.57	1114.57	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.65	1114.65	1114.65	1114.62	1114.62	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.70	1114.70	1114.70	1114.67	1114.67	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.75	1114.75	1114.75	1114.72	1114.72	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.80	1114.80	1114.80	1114.77	1114.77	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.85	1114.85	1114.85	1114.82	1114.82	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.90	1114.90	1114.90	1114.87	1114.87	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1114.95	1114.95	1114.95	1114.92	1114.92	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1115.00	1115.00	1115.00	1114.97	1114.97	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1115.05	1115.05	1115.05	1115.02	1115.02	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1115.10	1115.10	1115.10	1115.07	1115.07	- 0.03	- 0.03%		
Indus.	1115.15	1115.15	1115.15	1115.12	1115.12	- 0.03	-		

AMEX

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

First-Half Car Sales in U.S. Were Best for 5 Years

United Press International

DETROIT — U.S. and foreign makers had their best combined sales for a January-June period in five years, and officials favorable economic factors in sales will continue to climb. U.S. companies said Thursday sold 4.25 million cars in the six months this year, a 26.5-percent increase on a daily rate from 3.34 million in 1983. There was one extra selling day this in the period.

Overseas automakers sold 1.23 million autos in the first half of 1984 for an industry total of 5.47 million, the best since 5.6 million were sold in the opening six months of 1979.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

6 July 1984

	NAME	CLASS	PRICE
1. MAL MANAGEMENT	NIAMARIN	A	\$10.10
2. JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.	1) Class A - U.S.	A	\$10.10
3. Bremen	2) Class C - Japan	A	\$10.10
4. Commerz	3) Class C - U.S.	A	\$10.10
5. Dresdner Bank	4) Class C - U.S.	A	\$10.10
6. Steckler	5) Dresdner Bank - Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
7. FONK VON ERNST & CO AG	6) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
8. GIC Fund	7) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
9. IFF Fund	8) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
10. ANDRE INDUSTRIES	9) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
11. DIF Fund	10) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
12. FIF - America	11) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
13. FIF - Europe	12) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
14. FIF - Pacific	13) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
15. INDUSTRIE MUNDIBUND A.	14) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
16. ITAMIA	15) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
17. ITAMIA-POB 271, St. Heller, Jersey	16) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
18. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	17) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
19. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	18) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
20. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	19) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
21. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	20) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
22. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	21) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
23. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	22) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
24. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	23) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
25. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	24) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
26. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	25) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
27. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	26) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
28. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	27) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
29. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	28) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
30. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	29) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
31. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	30) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
32. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	31) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
33. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	32) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
34. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	33) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
35. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	34) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
36. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	35) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
37. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	36) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
38. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	37) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
39. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	38) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
40. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	39) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
41. ITM-Accredited Income Fund	40) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
42. INVESTMENT FFA	41) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
43. INVESTMENT FFA	42) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
44. INVESTMENT FFA	43) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
45. INVESTMENT FFA	44) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
46. INVESTMENT FFA	45) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
47. INVESTMENT FFA	46) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
48. INVESTMENT FFA	47) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
49. INVESTMENT FFA	48) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
50. INVESTMENT FFA	49) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
51. INVESTMENT FFA	50) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
52. INVESTMENT FFA	51) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
53. INVESTMENT FFA	52) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
54. INVESTMENT FFA	53) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
55. INVESTMENT FFA	54) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
56. INVESTMENT FFA	55) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
57. INVESTMENT FFA	56) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
58. INVESTMENT FFA	57) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
59. INVESTMENT FFA	58) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
60. INVESTMENT FFA	59) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
61. INVESTMENT FFA	60) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
62. INVESTMENT FFA	61) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
63. INVESTMENT FFA	62) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
64. INVESTMENT FFA	63) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
65. INVESTMENT FFA	64) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
66. INVESTMENT FFA	65) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
67. INVESTMENT FFA	66) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
68. INVESTMENT FFA	67) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
69. INVESTMENT FFA	68) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
70. INVESTMENT FFA	69) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
71. INVESTMENT FFA	70) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
72. INVESTMENT FFA	71) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
73. INVESTMENT FFA	72) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
74. INVESTMENT FFA	73) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
75. INVESTMENT FFA	74) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
76. INVESTMENT FFA	75) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
77. INVESTMENT FFA	76) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
78. INVESTMENT FFA	77) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
79. INVESTMENT FFA	78) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
80. INVESTMENT FFA	79) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
81. INVESTMENT FFA	80) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
82. INVESTMENT FFA	81) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
83. INVESTMENT FFA	82) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
84. INVESTMENT FFA	83) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
85. INVESTMENT FFA	84) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
86. INVESTMENT FFA	85) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
87. INVESTMENT FFA	86) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
88. INVESTMENT FFA	87) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
89. INVESTMENT FFA	88) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
90. INVESTMENT FFA	89) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
91. INVESTMENT FFA	90) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
92. INVESTMENT FFA	91) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
93. INVESTMENT FFA	92) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
94. INVESTMENT FFA	93) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
95. INVESTMENT FFA	94) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
96. INVESTMENT FFA	95) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
97. INVESTMENT FFA	96) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
98. INVESTMENT FFA	97) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
99. INVESTMENT FFA	98) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
100. INVESTMENT FFA	99) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
101. INVESTMENT FFA	100) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
102. INVESTMENT FFA	101) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
103. INVESTMENT FFA	102) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
104. INVESTMENT FFA	103) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
105. INVESTMENT FFA	104) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
106. INVESTMENT FFA	105) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
107. INVESTMENT FFA	106) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
108. INVESTMENT FFA	107) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
109. INVESTMENT FFA	108) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
110. INVESTMENT FFA	109) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
111. INVESTMENT FFA	110) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
112. INVESTMENT FFA	111) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
113. INVESTMENT FFA	112) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
114. INVESTMENT FFA	113) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
115. INVESTMENT FFA	114) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
116. INVESTMENT FFA	115) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
117. INVESTMENT FFA	116) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
118. INVESTMENT FFA	117) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
119. INVESTMENT FFA	118) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
120. INVESTMENT FFA	119) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
121. INVESTMENT FFA	120) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
122. INVESTMENT FFA	121) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
123. INVESTMENT FFA	122) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
124. INVESTMENT FFA	123) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
125. INVESTMENT FFA	124) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
126. INVESTMENT FFA	125) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
127. INVESTMENT FFA	126) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
128. INVESTMENT FFA	127) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
129. INVESTMENT FFA	128) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
130. INVESTMENT FFA	129) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
131. INVESTMENT FFA	130) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
132. INVESTMENT FFA	131) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
133. INVESTMENT FFA	132) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
134. INVESTMENT FFA	133) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
135. INVESTMENT FFA	134) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
136. INVESTMENT FFA	135) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
137. INVESTMENT FFA	136) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
138. INVESTMENT FFA	137) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
139. INVESTMENT FFA	138) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
140. INVESTMENT FFA	139) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
141. INVESTMENT FFA	140) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
142. INVESTMENT FFA	141) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
143. INVESTMENT FFA	142) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
144. INVESTMENT FFA	143) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
145. INVESTMENT FFA	144) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
146. INVESTMENT FFA	145) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
147. INVESTMENT FFA	146) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
148. INVESTMENT FFA	147) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
149. INVESTMENT FFA	148) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
150. INVESTMENT FFA	149) Dresdner Fund	A	\$10.10
151. INVESTMENT FFA	1		

NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 8)

	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52w High	52w Low	Close	Chg.
NSP	124	123	NSP	0	0	36	124	123	123	-1
NSP	125	123	NSP	0	0	36	125	123	123	-1
NSP	126	123	NSP	0	0	36	126	123	123	-1
NSP	127	123	NSP	0	0	36	127	123	123	-1
NSP	128	123	NSP	0	0	36	128	123	123	-1
NSP	129	123	NSP	0	0	36	129	123	123	-1
NSP	130	123	NSP	0	0	36	130	123	123	-1
NSP	131	123	NSP	0	0	36	131	123	123	-1
NSP	132	123	NSP	0	0	36	132	123	123	-1
NSP	133	123	NSP	0	0	36	133	123	123	-1
NSP	134	123	NSP	0	0	36	134	123	123	-1
NSP	135	123	NSP	0	0	36	135	123	123	-1
NSP	136	123	NSP	0	0	36	136	123	123	-1
NSP	137	123	NSP	0	0	36	137	123	123	-1
NSP	138	123	NSP	0	0	36	138	123	123	-1
NSP	139	123	NSP	0	0	36	139	123	123	-1
NSP	140	123	NSP	0	0	36	140	123	123	-1
NSP	141	123	NSP	0	0	36	141	123	123	-1
NSP	142	123	NSP	0	0	36	142	123	123	-1
NSP	143	123	NSP	0	0	36	143	123	123	-1
NSP	144	123	NSP	0	0	36	144	123	123	-1
NSP	145	123	NSP	0	0	36	145	123	123	-1
NSP	146	123	NSP	0	0	36	146	123	123	-1
NSP	147	123	NSP	0	0	36	147	123	123	-1
NSP	148	123	NSP	0	0	36	148	123	123	-1
NSP	149	123	NSP	0	0	36	149	123	123	-1
NSP	150	123	NSP	0	0	36	150	123	123	-1
NSP	151	123	NSP	0	0	36	151	123	123	-1
NSP	152	123	NSP	0	0	36	152	123	123	-1
NSP	153	123	NSP	0	0	36	153	123	123	-1
NSP	154	123	NSP	0	0	36	154	123	123	-1
NSP	155	123	NSP	0	0	36	155	123	123	-1
NSP	156	123	NSP	0	0	36	156	123	123	-1
NSP	157	123	NSP	0	0	36	157	123	123	-1
NSP	158	123	NSP	0	0	36	158	123	123	-1
NSP	159	123	NSP	0	0	36	159	123	123	-1
NSP	160	123	NSP	0	0	36	160	123	123	-1
NSP	161	123	NSP	0	0	36	161	123	123	-1
NSP	162	123	NSP	0	0	36	162	123	123	-1
NSP	163	123	NSP	0	0	36	163	123	123	-1
NSP	164	123	NSP	0	0	36	164	123	123	-1
NSP	165	123	NSP	0	0	36	165	123	123	-1
NSP	166	123	NSP	0	0	36	166	123	123	-1
NSP	167	123	NSP	0	0	36	167	123	123	-1
NSP	168	123	NSP	0	0	36	168	123	123	-1
NSP	169	123	NSP	0	0	36	169	123	123	-1
NSP	170	123	NSP	0	0	36	170	123	123	-1
NSP	171	123	NSP	0	0	36	171	123	123	-1
NSP	172	123	NSP	0	0	36	172	123	123	-1
NSP	173	123	NSP	0	0	36	173	123	123	-1
NSP	174	123	NSP	0	0	36	174	123	123	-1
NSP	175	123	NSP	0	0	36	175	123	123	-1
NSP	176	123	NSP	0	0	36	176	123	123	-1
NSP	177	123	NSP	0	0	36	177	123	123	-1
NSP	178	123	NSP	0	0	36	178	123	123	-1
NSP	179	123	NSP	0	0	36	179	123	123	-1
NSP	180	123	NSP	0	0	36	180	123	123	-1
NSP	181	123	NSP	0	0	36	181	123	123	-1
NSP	182	123	NSP	0	0	36	182	123	123	-1
NSP	183	123	NSP	0	0	36	183	123	123	-1
NSP	184	123	NSP	0	0	36	184	123	123	-1
NSP	185	123	NSP	0	0	36	185	123	123	-1
NSP	186	123	NSP	0	0	36	186	123	123	-1
NSP	187	123	NSP	0	0	36	187	123	123	-1
NSP	188	123	NSP	0	0	36	188	123	123	-1
NSP	189	123	NSP	0	0	36	189	123	123	-1
NSP	190	123	NSP	0	0	36	190	123	123	-1
NSP	191	123	NSP	0	0	36	191	123	123	-1
NSP	192	123	NSP	0	0	36	192	123	123	-1
NSP	193	123	NSP	0	0	36	193	123	123	-1
NSP	194	123	NSP	0	0	36	194	123	123	-1
NSP	195	123	NSP	0	0	36	195	123	123	-1
NSP	196	123	NSP	0	0	36	196	123	123	-1
NSP	197	123	NSP	0	0	36	197	123	123	-1
NSP	198	123	NSP	0	0	36	198	123	123	-1
NSP	199	123	NSP	0	0	36	199	123	123	-1
NSP	200	123	NSP	0	0	36	200	123	123	-1
NSP	201	123	NSP	0	0	36	201	123	123	-1
NSP	202	123	NSP	0	0	36	202	123	123	-1
NSP	203	123	NSP	0	0	36	203	123	123	-1
NSP	204	123	NSP	0	0	36	204	123	123	-1
NSP	205	123	NSP	0	0	36	205	123	123	-1
NSP	206	123	NSP	0	0	36	206	123	123	-1
NSP	207	123	NSP	0	0	36	207	123	123	-1
NSP	208	123	NSP	0	0	36	208	123	123	-1
NSP	209	123	NSP	0	0	36	209	123	123	-1
NSP	210	123	NSP	0	0	36				

